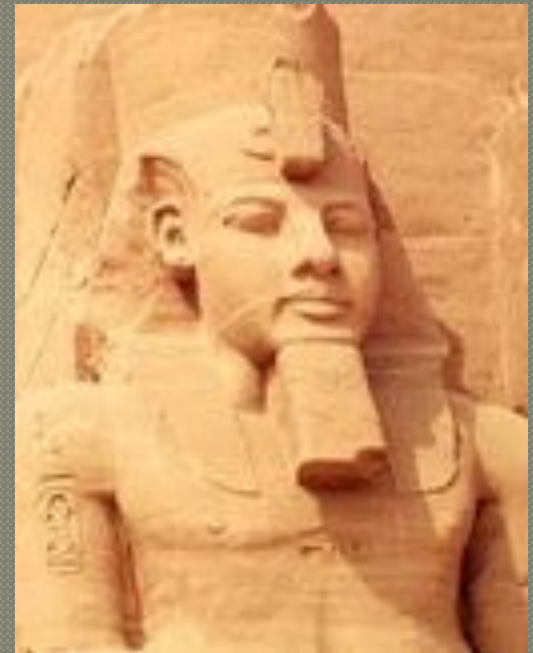


## 2.3 New Kingdom Egypt 1550- 1070 BCE



# The New Kingdom

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- Egyptian civilization reached its apex during the New Kingdom
- Golden Age, Building an empire and producing fine works of art.

# Hatshepsut

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At this time the King was believed to be the son of the God Ra

The queen was believed to be the daughter of the god Ra



# Hatshepsut

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- Very small number of women rulers in Egypt (4)
- Given the very masculine nature of the Egyptian kings, the small number of women rulers is not surprising

# Hatshepsut

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- Hatshepsut was the first powerful female leader
- Husband Tuhtmosis II  
son Tuthmosis III



# Hatshepsut

- Statues and paintings show her wearing a beard to symbolize power
- Her reign has been described as one of peace, stability, and prosperity.





# Hatshepsut

- Hatshepsut expanded trade, sending a trade mission to Punt on the Red Sea (Somalia)



The Republic of China  
from January 1912







Scale 1:10,000,000  
Nautical Miles  
Miles  
Kilometers

# Hatshepsut

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- Egypt received ebony, ivory, and incense.
- Hatshepsut also embarked on an ambitious building program that included her own massive tomb at Deir al-Bahari and two huge obelisks at the Karnak temple.

# Hatshepsut

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- After ruling for 15 years Hatshepsut was succeeded by her stepson Tuthmosis III
- It is unclear whether Tuthmosis waited for Hatshepsut's death or ousted her
- Sometime near the end of his reign he ordered the removal of all references and images of Hatshepsut from many monuments and smashed statues

# Hatshepsut

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- ◉ All statues destroyed except the ones that depicted her as queen.
- ◉ Why?
- ◉ Revenge, or an attempt to erase the uncomfortable fact of a woman assuming the role of king?



# Tuthmosis III





# Tuthmosis III

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- Took over the throne in his mid 20's
- In his early years he trained a military
- Known as the “Napoleon of Egypt”  
because of his many military campaigns.

# Tuthmosis III

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- Much of the wealth of the New Kingdom came from tributes paid from Tuthmosis conquests
- The battles were recorded on the inside walls surrounding the granite sanctuary at Karnak

# Tuthmosis III

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- Egypt had a well known reputation for having a strong army at this point.
- Although the Egyptians were the least warlike people of ancient times

# Akhenaton's Challenge to Authority

In the midst of unparalleled wealth and power, the Egyptians faced an attempted religious revolution

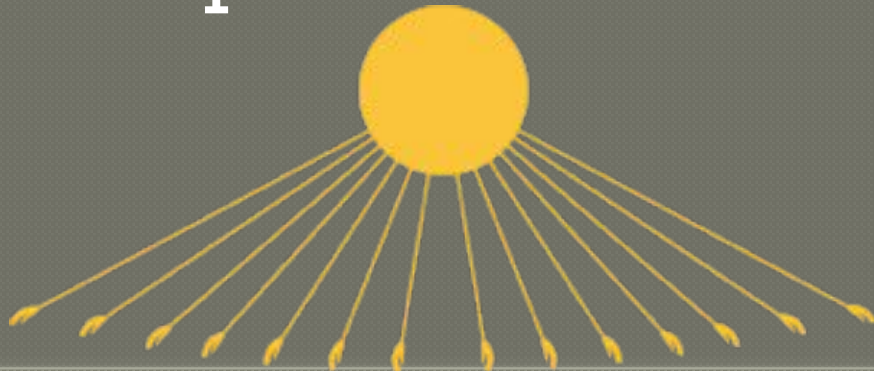
Amonhotep IV, changed his name to Akhenaton, concentrated his energy on reforming Egyptian religion



# Akhenaton's Challenge to Authority

He opposed the worship of Amon-Re (traditionally the supreme God of Egyptians)

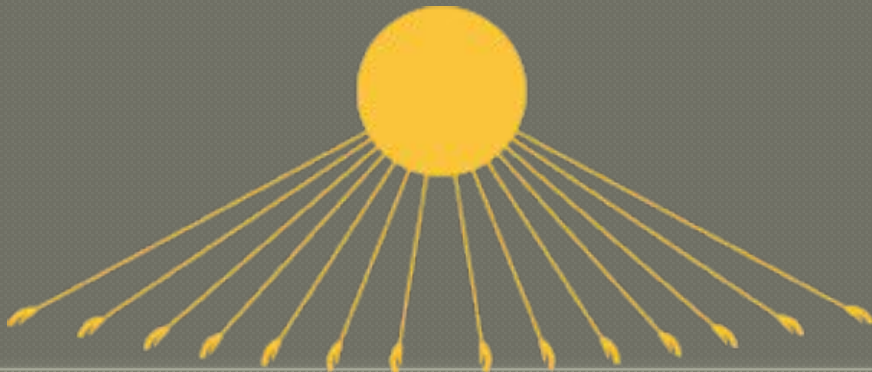
Akhenaton sponsored the worship of Aton





# Akhenaton's Challenge to Authority

He took the name Akhenaton meaning “he who serves Aton” and built a new capital city called Akhenaton (“Place of Glory of Aton”)



# Akhenaton's Challenge to Authority

Akhenaton also had the temples of other gods closed and their possessions confiscated.

These actions cause some to refer to Akhenaton as the first monotheist (believer in one god)



# Akhenaton's Challenge to Authority

Defined his new religion through hymns on the walls of tombs he founded

*“Splendid you rise in heaven’s lightland,  
O Living Aton, creator of life  
When you have dawned in the Eastern  
Lightland  
You fill every land with your beauty*



# Akhenaton's Challenge to Authority

Art different than other Pharaohs, Akhenaton portrays himself with all his flaws

- Slight potbelly
- Oddly shaped head
- Tender moments with his wife and kids





# Tutankhamun

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- Came to power as a young child under the name Tutankhaton
- He was the son of Akhenaton





# Tutankhamun

- When Akhenaton died, the only surviving members of the royal family was Tutankhaton and his half sister Ankhesenpaton
- The marriage of the two quickly happened and the 10 yr old Tutankhaton ascended the throne



# Tutankhamun

- Destroyed his father's religious beliefs
- He was probably well aware of the strife that his father had brought to Egypt, and guided by his advisors, sought to restore Egypt



# Tutankhamun

- Within a few years of assuming the throne he changed his name to Tutankhamun “ the living image of Amun”
- He moved the capital city back from Akhetaton to Thebes.



# Tutankhamun

- Tutankhamun's rule did not last very long

